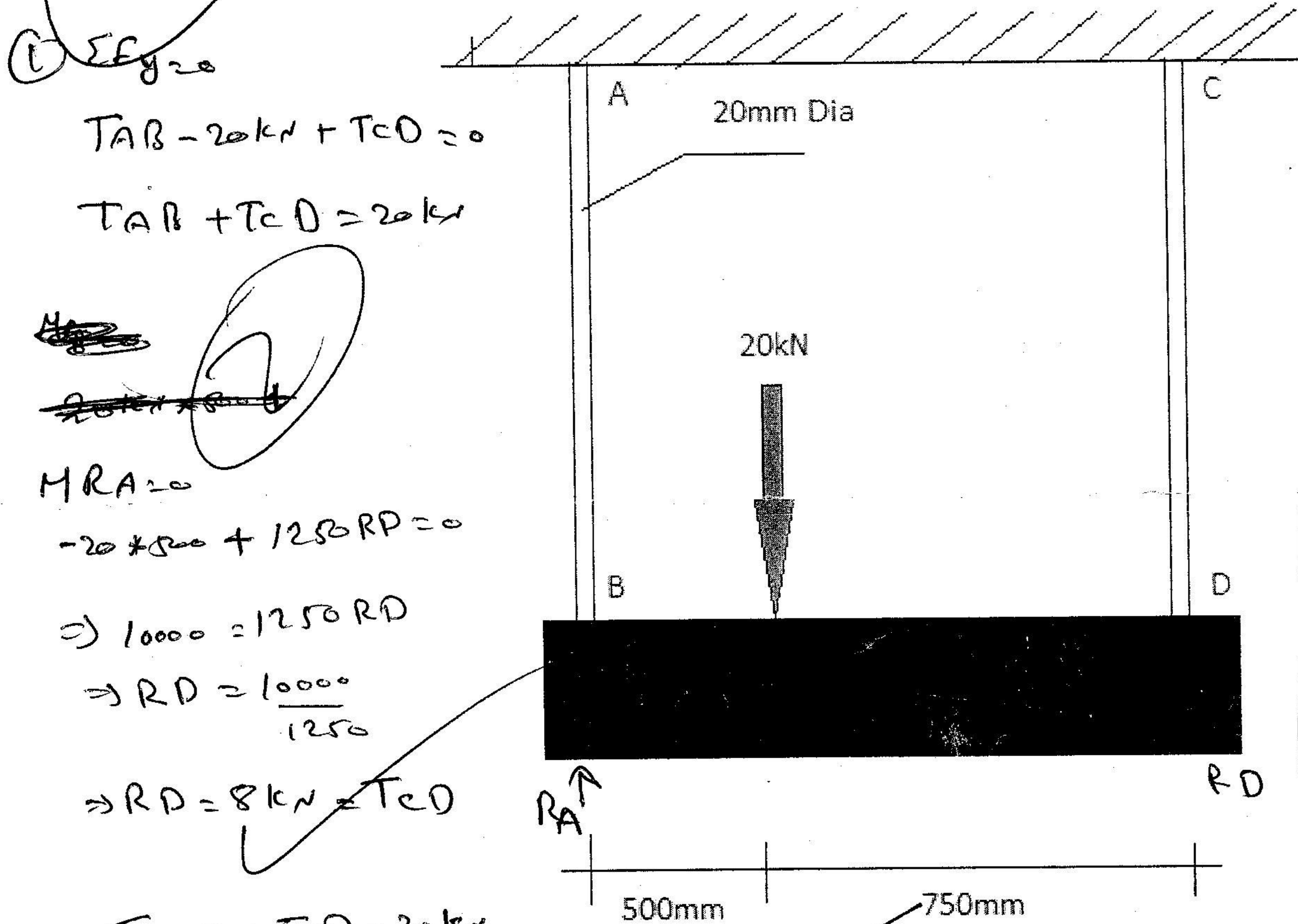


Student Name

Roll number

Question One: For the figure shown Determine:

1. The tensile force in cables AB and CD?
2. The Tensile normal stress in cable AB?
3. If the allowable tensile normal Stress in cable CD is 30MPa, determine its required diameter?



قوة مواد
امكان ادله

تم الرفع
بواسطة
م. محمد ابو عيسى

$$T_{AB} - 20kN + T_{CD} = 0$$

$$T_{AB} + T_{CD} = 20kN$$

~~4.5~~

$$M_{RA} = 0$$

$$-20 \times 500 + 1250 R_D = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 10000 = 1250 R_D$$

$$\Rightarrow R_D = \frac{10000}{1250}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_D = 8kN = T_{CD}$$

$$T_{AB} + T_{CD} = 20kN$$

$$T_{AB} + 8kN = 20kN \Rightarrow T_{AB} = 12kN$$

$$\sigma_{AB} = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{12kN}{\frac{\pi (20)^2}{4}} = \frac{12000}{314.16} = 3.82 \text{ MPa/mm}^2$$

~~3.5~~

~~Allowable~~

~~30MPa = \frac{P}{A}~~

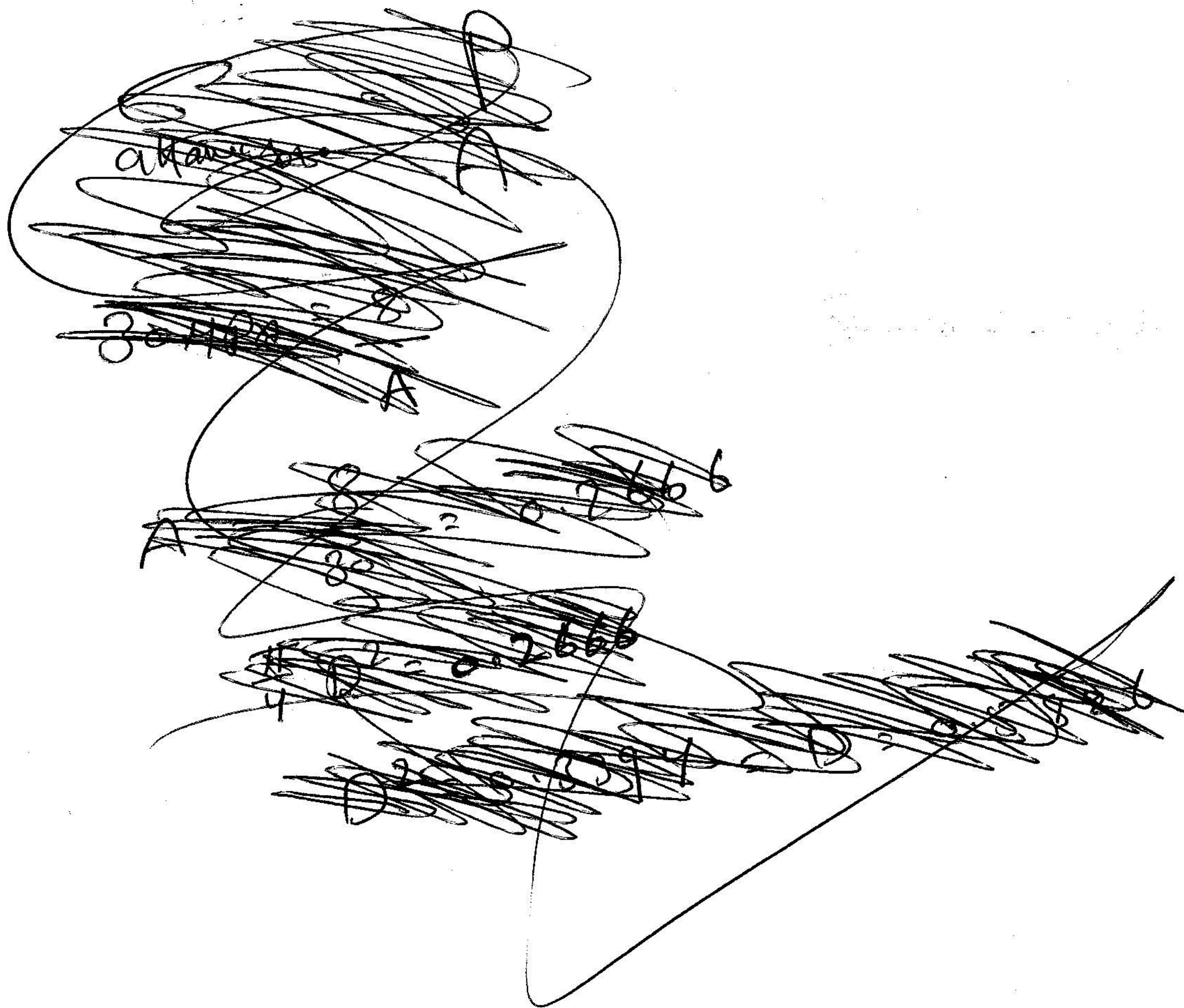
~~0.2666~~

تكاليف الورق

~~A = \frac{P}{\sigma} = \frac{12000}{30} = 400 \text{ mm}^2~~

~~0.2666 = \frac{D^2}{4}~~

~~D = 1.058 \text{ mm}~~



3 الفيزياء

$$\sigma_{MPa} = \frac{8 \text{ kN}}{A}$$

$$\sigma_{MPa} = \frac{8 \times 10^3}{A}$$

$$\sigma_{MPa} \times A = 8 \times 10^3$$

$$A = \frac{8 \times 10^3}{30} = 266.67$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 = 266.67$$

$$0.785 D^2 = 266.67$$

$$\Rightarrow D^2 = 339.53 \Rightarrow D = \sqrt{339.53}$$

$$= 18.426 \text{ mm}$$

2

Question Two: For the steel plate shown determine:

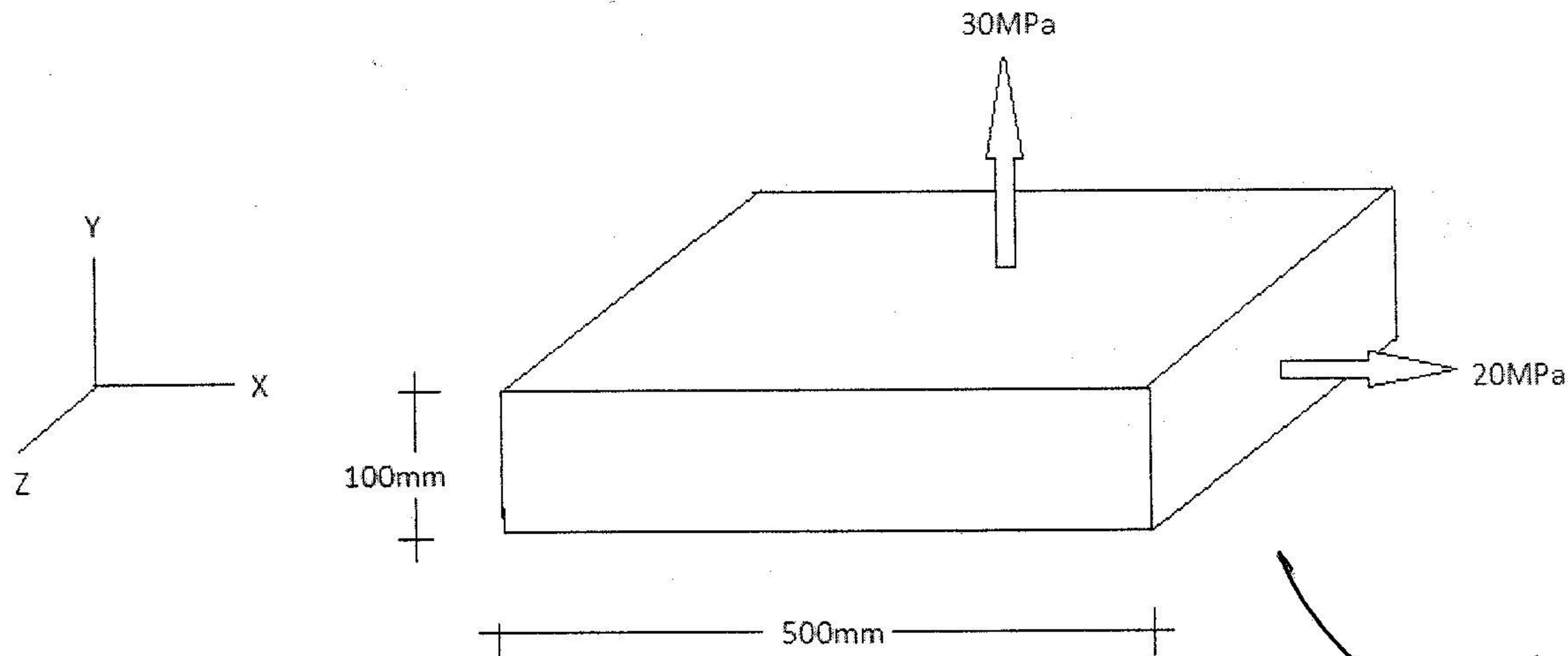
1. The deformation of plate in X direction?
2. The deformation of plate in Y direction?

Assume elastic behavior. Consider the shear modulus $G = 70 \text{ GPa}$ and the Poisson's ratio $\nu = 0.3$.

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$

$$70 \times 10^3 = \frac{E}{2(1+0.3)}$$

$$E = 182 \times 10^3$$



$$\epsilon_x = \frac{1}{E} (20 \text{ MPa} - \nu (30 \text{ MPa} + 0))$$

$$= 1.4286 \times 10^{-5} (20 \text{ MPa} - 0.3(30))$$

$$= 1.4286 \times 10^{-5} (11) = 1.57146 \times 10^{-4}$$

the deformation in x direction =

$$1.57146 \times 10^{-4} \times 500 = 0.078573 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{1}{E} (30 - 0.3(20 + 0))$$

$$= 1.4286 \times 10^{-5} (30 - 6)$$

$$= 1.4286 \times 10^{-5} \times 24 = 3.42864 \times 10^{-4}$$

the deformation in y direction

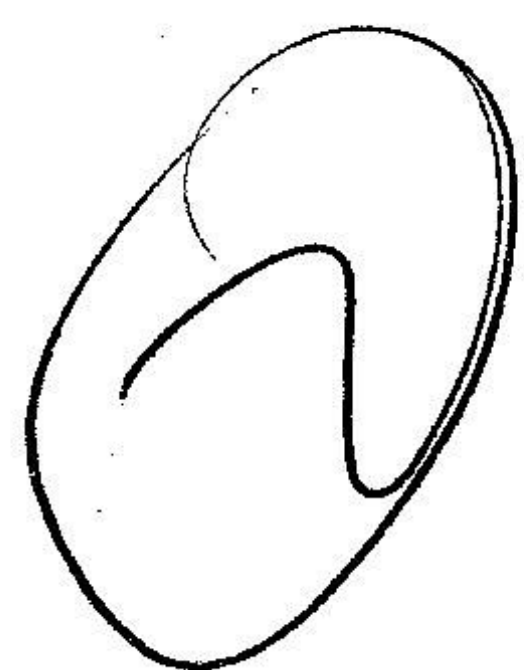
$$= 3.42864 \times 10^{-4} \times 100 = 0.0342864 \text{ mm}$$

The deformation in direction x

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_x - \nu(\sigma_y + \sigma_z))$$

$$= \frac{1}{182 \times 10^3} (20 - 0.3(30 + 0))$$

$$= 5.4945 \times 10^{-6} (11) = 6.044 \times 10^{-5}$$



The deformation in x direction =

$$6.044 \times 10^{-5} \times 500 = 0.03022 \text{ mm.}$$



$$\epsilon_y = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_y - \nu(\sigma_x + \sigma_z))$$

$$= \frac{1}{182 \times 10^3} (30 - 0.3(20 + 0))$$
$$= 5.4945 \times 10^{-6} (24) = 1.31868 \times 10^{-4}$$

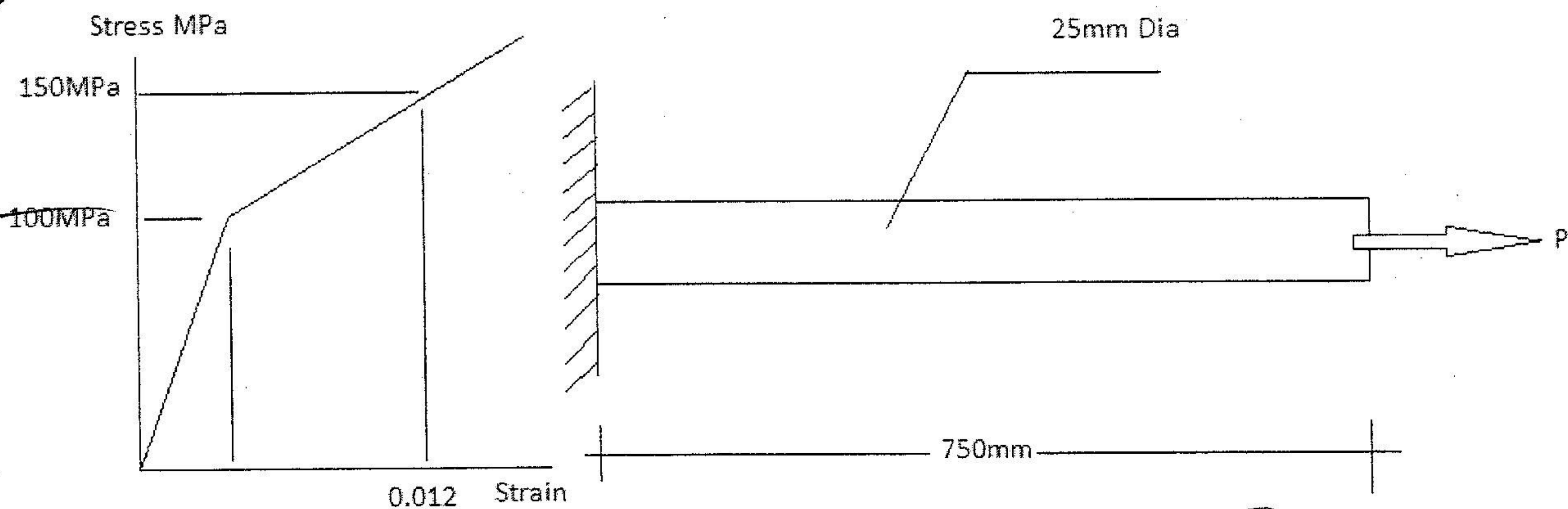
The deformation in y direction

$$= 1.31868 \times 10^{-4} \times 100 = 0.0131868 \text{ mm.}$$

Question Three: For the figure shown; determine

1. The deformation of the bar if $P = 20\text{kN}$.
2. The deformation of the bar if the load is increased to $P = 73.63\text{kN}$.
3. The deformation of the bar when $P = 73.63\text{kN}$ is removed?

Consider $E = 70\text{GPa}$



① $\sigma = \frac{20 \times 10^3}{\frac{\pi}{4} (25)^2} = \frac{20000}{490.87} = 40.74 \text{ MPa}$. Less than 100 MPa
So its behaviour is elastic

$\sigma = E \epsilon$

② $40.74 \text{ MPa} = 70 \times 10^3 \epsilon \Rightarrow \epsilon = \frac{40.74}{70 \times 10^3} = 5.82 \times 10^{-4}$

the deformation in the bar = $5.82 \times 10^{-4} \times 750 = 0.4365 \text{ mm}$.

③ $\sigma = \frac{73.63 \times 10^3}{\frac{\pi}{4} (25)^2} = \frac{73.63 \times 10^3}{490.87} = 150 \text{ MPa}$. Plastic behaviour.

④ $\epsilon = 0.012 = 12 \times 10^{-3}$

the deformation then = $12 \times 10^{-3} \times 750 = 9 \text{ mm}$.

$\Delta L = 9.4365 \text{ mm}$.

السؤال ٣

③ The ~~deformation~~ ^p is moved.

$$\epsilon_{\text{recovery}} = \frac{180}{12 \times 10^3} \frac{180}{70 \times 10^3} = 2.1429 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\Delta = (12 \times 10^{-3} - 2.1429 \times 10^{-3}) \times 750 = 7.393 \text{ mm.}$$

when p is moved.

